NO NEW DRAMA IN TOWN.

BARRETT, COGRLAN, AND THE KEN. DALS IN OLD PIECES.

Last Night's Menewals of "Claudian,"
"Diplomacy," and "Lady Unnearty"—
A Speechless Play by Vance Thempson. Christmas week no new play in town, except-ing a pantomime, but there were several revivals worth mentioning. "Claudian" was brought forward at the American to the satisfaction of an audience in which admirers of Wilson Barrett held a working majority, to judge by the applause. During a decade this play, by W. G. Wills and Henry Herman, has done good service for Mr. Barrett in England and America. It had a new outfit of scenery and costumes at the American, and a showy affair was made of it. Mr. Barrett's assertive mien, picturesque poses, the decisimatory vigor and periods of rant were not out of accord with the character of Claudian, that repentant and awfully punished persecutor of early Christians. The infusion of a supernatural element, and the several scenes which with apoligies to the highly respectable authors may be rated as sensational, were relished keenly by the Christmas eve assemblage. There is no denying that Mr. Barrett is something of a popularizer of melodrama, with classic preten-

We are getting a great deal of Victorien Sardon's new and old work this season. One of his most highly regarded comedies, known in its English version as "Diplomacy," has been chosen by Rose Coghlan for one of the renewals in her last week at the Star. Miss Coghlan's portrayal of the scheming Countess Ziena has held its place, ever since she first gave it in Wallack's company, as a fine example of combined subtlety and force. The facility of this actress in denoting crafty deviltry underneath a polished surface is always admirable, whether considered as dramatic art or merely as interesting entertainment. In the revival of her faworite rôles at the Star she gives expression to quite all that the authors have written for them, and with all her former effects, and yet it seems as though there is a little more boldness, and a little less refinement, than there used to be,

There was greater novelty in "Lady Clanwarty" at Abbey's Theatre, because Mr. and Mrs. Kendal had never before appeared in it in New York, and the piece itself is not familiar to our audiences from recent performances. The success of the revival was not sufficient to justify a reproduction of the play, although every material aid of scenery and incidental decoration was present. The characters of Tom Taylor's play moved among surroundings, of which the appearance denoted a degree of thought and care, of which they were by no means worthy. The play is tedious in conversation and movement, unadapted to contemporary audiences, and undeserving of reproduction. There seem to be no circum-stances in which it could be made an interest ing performance, and certainly no end of elaborate adjunct could interest us to-day in the political schemings that followed the Caro linian era. The time itself has never proved attractive on our stage, although the English theatre is every year increased by some piece which is written about one of the Charleses or

The performance last night, apart from the The performance last night, apart from the admirable scenery, costumes, and accessories, onered nothing which was deeper than the play itself. Mrs. Kendal was not the Lady Clancarty in looks or action, and her voice is not adapted to the delivery of lines which claim an origin earlier than the period of the plays in which her successes have been earned. There was no bravado, dash, or spirit about the Irishman that Mr. Kendal represented, and the erformance proceeded slowly. The actors also facted with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal were not of a kind that could elevate tedious surroundings. They acted in the spirit of the general performance. The scenes of the play's four acts were however, appropriate and tasterul, which is not true of the costumes in which Mrs. Kendal attired the piece's heroine.

A season of pantomime began at the Eden Musée last evening with "A Dresden Shepberdess," in three acts, by Vance Thompson, with accompanying music by Aimé Lachaume. Before the pantomime began, Fletcher Williams read a history of pantominaic art covering from the days of Nero to what he termed its latest revival in Europe in 1888. After this he gave a synopsis of the pantomime, and offered explanations

of the meanings of the gestures used most often. The Land of Dreams was the scene of the story, the reign of Louis XV. its time, and its beginning found Titanie, a fairy queen, dreaming fondly of Pierret, whom she could see from her window clining in a silvery moon. Her yearning brought him to her, but he proved fonder of eating and drinking than of her, and almost in despair she left him. In her absence Cupid played the mischief with her plans by pointing out to Pierrot a pretty shepherdess, with whom he promptly fell in love. To please this sweetheart he undertook to win from the princess the sceptre of her domain, and when he did so he sur-

promptly tell in love. To please this sweetheart he undertook to win from the princess the sceptre of her domain, and when he did so he surrendered it to Sylvia, the shepherdess. With it secure in her possession she spurned him, took up with a lout of a herder, and the story ended with Pierrot returning in grief to the position in the moon in which he was first seen.

Mme. Pilar-Morin was the Pierrot of this story, her little son Edmond was Monsieur Capai, Mile. Severin was alternately the fairy queen and the sly shepherdess, and Fletcher Williams the cloddish shepherd. The major portion of the pantomime was Pierrot's, but the calls upon Mile. Severin in her two parts were hardly less. In the opening scenes she made love boldly, for there was sore need of pushing her suit, so little was its object interested in her. Later the tables were turned, and it were Pierrot who burned with unrequited passion and the woman who mocked his pleadings. The skill of the pantomimists was such that the progress of these two suits was readily followed, and the plotting of the little love god, who was present almost constantly, was always intelligible. Pierrot was at first greedy and sleepy, later was boastful when drinking, then was dreadfully smitten by the shepherdess' charms, and then a hypocritical wooer for the princess. Finally, he was sent away disconsolate, as, surely, all naughty personages of a Christmas season pantomime should be. For Mile Severin there were as many moods to represent and as many differing sentiments to express. Fondling and kissing the unresponsive Pierrot at the beginning, when his only replies were requests for money, food and wine, she thought she had won his heart later, but found herself cruelly deceived. Then as Sylvia, she repulsed her ardent suitor till it pleased her to trap him, when she seened to yield for a moment and then cast him off. Finally she gave all he had sought to a bumptin.

then cast him off. Finally she gave all he had sought to a bumpkin.

That such varied emotions were so expressed by the silent players that their meaning was entirely clear, constitutes strong commendation for the actors. Mr. Thompson could not have found more able interpreters of his daintily ranciful story. Throughout the pantomime, which lasted three-quarters of an hour, M. Lachaume's music accented the expressiveness of the pantomime to such a degree as to be an important factor of the entertainment. If it be necessary in putting pantomims upon a firm basis in this country that it become a fad—and last night's historian admitted that its success abroad had been thus attained in recent years—a good start toward it seemed to have been made at the Eden Musée last evening. Its small auditorium is far better adapted to pantomime than is a theatre, wherein much of its effectiveness is dissipated.

Composer Bemberg to Return to Europe. Herman Bemberg, the composer, whose opera, Elaine," had a production at the Metropolitan last week, will return to Europe on Jan. 2. father is seriously ill in Warsaw, and M. Hemberg has been telegraphed for. "Elsine" will be sung for the second time at the malinee one week from Saturday. No further productions are announced.

Mrs. Sidney Howe and Her Servant Burned

to Death. MELROSE, Mass., Dec. 24. - Mrs. Sidney Howe and her servant, Maggie Callahau, were burned to death this afternoon. The servant was shaking down the kitchen stove, when a live coal on her dress. In a moment her clothes were ablaze. Her screams attracted Mrs. Howe, who seized some clothing and attempted to exwho esteed some clothing and asset tinguish the sames.

Mrs. Howe a clothes caught fire, and she ran Mrs. Howe a clothes caught fire, and she ran a standard to call assistance, falling insensible and sev-

to the door to call assistance, failing insensible in the door to call assistance, failing insensible in the door to a. Chief Engineer Lynde and several other men happened to be near, and they rushed in said extinguished the flames.

Miss Callaham was terribly burned and died at the hospital use nour later. She was 27 years old and lived in Haulton, Ms. Mrs. Howe died about four hours later without regaining consciousness. She was 26 years old and leaves a husband and two children. She was well known in church and society circles.

The Almahouse for the 12 Stranded Kras. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 24. The thirteen negroes who arrived here from North Anabon.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir : The learned distorical disquisitions regarding the Anglican Church which have recently appeared in your columns are indeed significative of the spirit of our times. Men are beginning to see that Christianity ought to be a unit, that there should be a union of all Christian peoples, that there should be "one fold and one shepherd."

questions that deserve attention. To me it seems that Anglicans are overrealouin their efforts to establish the validity of their orders; for, granting that they can demonstrate beyond doubt the possession of valid orders, it does not necessarily follow that Angilcanism is any part of the Church of Christ. Certain it is that the true Church has valid orders, but we cannot say that a self-styled church, even though possessing valid orders, is therefore the true church, or even a branch of the true church. 'Tis well to remember that Britain was a Roman province for about five centuries, from the time of Casar until 425 A. D. There could then have been no Angilcan Church, no Angilcan Bishops until the conversion of the Angles, which took place toward the close of the sixth

When the Romans left Britain, the country was invaded by Saxons-Angles and Jutes. The British were driven into Wales or into exile, and Green tells us "the priesthood and people were driven out together," When, then, Augustine, sent by Pope Gregory, arrived in 595, he found a pagan people and a scattered remnant of the old British Church a church certainly Roman Catholic. But Christianity made rapid strides among the Anglo-Saxons, and in a short time the whole country acknowledged the sweet sway of the Roman Church. If ever there was a church truly Ultramontane, truly Petrine, surely that was the Church of Bede, of Anselm, of Edward the Confersor, of Thomas & Becket, of Thomas More. Then in England alone we find more than one thousand churches dedicated to Blessed Peter. The " Anglo-Saxon Chronicle " informs us that kings, queens, and nobles make many pilgrimages to Rome; that many saints were canonized; that Peter's penes were paid almost from Augustine's time, while Westminster Abbey stands a lasting monument of the faith of

the Anglo-Saxon Church, and of its devotion to the Vicar of Christ. Saint Augustine and sixty-eight successors received the pallium, the cmblem of jurisdiction from Rome, and Rome was

eight successors received the pallium, the emblem of jurisdiction from Rome, and Rome was their court of final appeal.

Thus it would appear that the British and Anglo-Saxon churches, up to 1535, acknowledged the Pope as the supreme spiritual ruler of the world. Henry VIII., the father of the Anglican Church, was himself an uncompromising champion of Roman rights. But Anne Boleyn stole his heart and head; he wanted addivorce, which the Pope could not grant, hence the decree 2d, VIII. c. 1.—by which it is declared that the King is supreme head of the Church of England. Then began Anglicanism. Then the Church in England became the Church of England wide Foss and Brower.

To discredit the Roman origin of the early British Church, some Anglicans, as "Churchman," claim that St. Paul preached the faith in Britain, or may be St. Peter or some of the aposties, or at least Joseph of Aramathes. Every artifice is used to show that this early Church had an Oriental rather than a Western origin. The voice of modern history is against such falso assumption. Let non-Catholics tell the story. Milman says: "The Apostolic establishment by St. Paul has not the slightest ground." And elsewhere the same writer asserts: "The visit of St. Paul to Britain, in my opinion, is a fiction of religious national vanity." Canon Bright says that the conversion of Britain by St. Paul is "a pious fancy." Hadden and Stubbs are even more emphatic and say: "There is no authority whatever for the personal preaching of St. Paul in his island," Herzog assures us that the founding of the Christian Church among the Britons by Joseph of Aramathea, St. Paul, or other of the aposties, must be given up as untrustworthy. The Church in Britain then had a Western—a Roman origin, was, in truth, a Roman Catholic Church. In fact, as Skene is forced to confess, "the British Church acknowledged Rome as its head, from whom its mission was supposed to be derived, and it presented no features of difference from the Britain then had a Western—a Roman origin, and it pre

in Britain then had a Western—a Roman origin, was, in truth, a Roman Catholic Church. In fact, as Skene is forced to confess, "the British Church acknowledged Rome as its head, from whom its mission was supposed to be derived, and it presented no features of difference from the Roman Church in the other Western provinces." Gildas, the one contemporary historian of these times, bears clear testimony to the Roman faith and practice of his people. Can any one doubt that the Church of St. Augustine, the apostle of the Anglo-Saxona, was not strictly Roman down to the days of Cranmer? E. A. Freeman, Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, says: "The Church of England is the daughter of the Church of England is the daughter of the Church of Rome. The English folk were first called to cast aside the faith of Woden and to embrace the faith of Christ by men who came on that errand from Rome herself, at the bidding of the acknowledged father of Western Christendom." Hence, too Schaff, alluding to the contests between the British and Anglo-Saxon churches, says: "The difference was not doctrinal, but ritualistic and disciplinary." Permit me now to suggest a few facts regarding the different statements of "Churchman."

1. It is somewhat difficult to explain the conduct of the Archbishop of Zante in receiving the holy eucharist at the hands of Bishop Potter. It is well known that Anglicans have, for many years past, been filrting with the Greek and schismatic Eastern churches, but up to date those ceremonies in New York as an individual merely, and in no way representative of the Feelings of his Church.

2. Regarding the Litchfield Cathedral and its niches I fail to see where the Anglican Hishops came from who had statues therein erected. Certainly they did not represent the British Church, and more certainly not that of Augustine, Litchfield was very Roman, though, for Hadrian made it a Metropolitan See.

3. The statement of St. Clement has been quoted to prove the Pauline conversion of Britain, but Giles, referring to i

7. At Sardica, in 347, we find Hosius, the 7. At Sardica, in 347, we find Hostus, the Pope's representantive, present and many decrees were enacted declaring the Pope's universal jurisdiction. The fathers wrote to Pope Julius: "It is most fitting that the Hishops make reference from all the provinces to the head, that is, to the see of the Apostle Peter.

8. At Rimini, in 359, the British Bishops signed with the others the orthodox profession of faith.

of faith.

9. In 400 St. Chrysostum says: "In the British Isles are altars and churches." This is nowise strange in a Catholic country, for priests
and altars and sacrifice have ever been part of
the Christian worship.

10. St. Augustine was the first Roman missionary to the Anglo-Saxons, not the first, however, to the British Isles. We have proved this
already.

11. In 673 Theodore, Roman Archbishop of
Canterbury, held a great council, but no mention is made of Anglican orders.

12. Why did so many priests and bishops
obey Flizabeth in 1570? I do not know, but
imagine that some of them had already become
Anglican, while many others had lost all religion. ith. In 400 St. Chryscetum says: "In the Brit-Isles are altars and churches," This is no-

WARWICK, N. Y., Dec. 20.

THE DOG BUSINESS GROWING. Women Good Customers of Puppy Peddlers

in the Shopping Bistrict. "It is surprising to me the way in which the dog business is growing every day," said a West Twenty-third street shopkeeper. "There are three or four men who stand on the curb in front of my place every day and peddle dogs They keep a counte in their arms and have an overflow stock in a big basket, and it's amazing the way that people buy the little fellows. Women, of course, are the chief customers. It is an actual fact that I saw a woman with a pug dog in her arms and two Irish setters on a chain stop and buy a little ters on a chain stop and buy a little shaggy puppy from one of these peddlers the other day. She paid \$5 for it too; and speaking of prices, these dog peddlers are certainly great students of human nature. They're better robbers than the New York hackmen. They can size up a customer in a second and know just about how much he or she is willing to pay. The truth of the matter is that you can get the best dog ther've got from almost any one of these peddlers for anywhere from \$1 to \$2.50, if you know how to dicker with them. And yet I've seen people give up as much as \$7 and \$8 apices, always women, of course, for the measing that have been made out for Tugedo, Westchester or appears how good the dog business is into look out of my shop window, and when I need to do to know how good the dog business is into look out of my shop window, and when I ace a man sell from eight to tweive pappers a day I conclude that business is pretty good.

EIGHT YEARS FOR SEELY.

Evidence that Its Establishment Had It CONFESSION AND PENITENCE GAIN TWO YEARS FOR HIM.

he Defaulting Bookk seper of the Shoo and Leather Bank Sentenced by Judge Benedict-He Says He'd Rather Serve Twenty Tears Than Suffer as He Has,

Samuel C. Seely, the defaulting bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, who in Anent this very important subject "Churchrobbed that bank of \$354,000, was sentenced man," in your issue of last Sunday, raises some yesterday by Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, to eight years' imprisonment in the Kings county penitentiary.

Seely was taken early in the morning from the Ludlow street fail to receive his sentence, but the Judge decided to wait until afternoon, and Seely was left in charge of Deputy Marshal Mc-Carty, who kept the convicted man at his office in the Federal building until 2 o'clock. While at the Marshal's office, Seely had a conference with Vice-President Pease and Director Beach of the bank, Lawyer Angel, Seely's counsel, said the object of the conference was to get Seely's aid in securing some of the missing checks, and that Seely declared his willingness to do all in his power to help the bank. Lawyer Angel begged the directors to intercede with the Judge in Seely's behalf, but they refused to

make any plea for the defaulter. Seely came into court in the afternoon looking much better than in the morning. He still looked sad and hopeless, but appeared to have gained several pounds since his arrival from

Chicago. After several counterfeiters, mail thieves, and violators of naturalization laws had been senenced, Seely, who, as if honored for his preëminence in crime, had been allowed to sit apart from law-breakers of low degree, was called to the bar. He kept his eyes cast down as his counsel stood beside him to plead for merry. Lawyer Angel reviewed the circumstances of the case, and affirmed the previous good character of the prisoner. He pleaded for a light sentence because of Seely's unyielding resolution to plead guilty; because this determination had saved the Government the great expense of a trial; because he had been but a weak man in the hands of a man of powerful will; because the crime grew out of an innocent mistake; because

crime grew out of an innocent mistake; because the defaulter was profoundly penitent and overwhelmed by remorse, and because of the suffering that would fall upon his wife and child. Finally he begged that the prisoner might be sent to the Kings county penitentiary, that his wife might be able to visit him.

Mr. Angel spoke at length of the "fatal mistake." He said that Seely, who had 600 necounts to keep correct, bad one day stated that Baker's account was "all right," only to find the next morning that his statement was incorrect, and that the account was overdrawn. "Then," said the counts, "was overdrawn." Then," said the counts, "was the time to correct the mistake, but the worried bookkeeper went to the man whom he believed to be honest, and relied upon the promises made him until his crime and misery grew deeper and deeper, and he could see no way of relief but by reliance upon the word of his master in the crime."

but by reliance upon the word of his master in the crime."

When Mr. Angel concluded, Assistant District Attorney Mott read the statute to the effect that the punishment provided for the crime was imprisonment for from five to ten years.

Judge Benedict than said: "You have committed a great crime. The sentence should be severe in order to deter others from committing a like offence. The only mitigating circumstances are your plea of guilty and your penitence. These we will consider. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned at hard labor for eight years in the Kings county penitentiary."

The court was quickly cleared, and Seely was taken to the office of Marshal McCarty, who will take him to prison next Saturday.

When seen in the Marshal's office, Seely had this to say: "I would rather serve twenty years in prison than suffer as I have suffered during the past ten years, which have been terrible to bear."

The Federal statute respecting commutation.

bear."
The Federal statute respecting commutation for good behavior is made inoperative, if a State statute exists where the conviction and imprisonment takes place, and, therefore, the New-York statute will govern in this case. This statute provides for a deduction or two months for the first year, two months for the first year, two months for the second year, four months each for the third and fourth years, and five months for each succeeding year. But mislednavior at any period takes away all the earned credits.

THE NEIGHBORLY HEDGEROG. He Is Much Inclined to Bother the Campers

in the Maine Woods. "Camping last summer in the Maine woods, rith deep water fishing for landlocked salmon within five minutes' pull from our landing, fine weather, and few mosquitoes," said the Gothamite, "our month of forest life had for ten days a marring element. One night I was awakened by something moving within the tent. pushing about the boxes, tinware, and fishing rods, and making generally a good deal of a racket. It was not my tentmate, Johnson, for I could hear his placid breathing on the other side of me. I turned in the direction of the intruder, and as I did so something that felt like a rough brush swept past my face, its contact imparting a peculiar pricking sensation. I jumped to my feet as some small but heavy animal rushed by me and plunged out through the tent entrance. me and plunged out through the tent entrance. By the glimpse I caught of it before it disappeared in the bushes I saw that it was dark in color and as large as a very large cat.

"Johnson roused himself enough to ask sleepily what was the matter. I told him.

"It's a hedgehog, he said. 'Did you catch
any of its quills? Well, you're in luck that he
rubbed by you with his quills lying the right
way! Don't grieve for his departure. He'll be
back.

I drew the flap of the tent tightly and fast-"I drew the flap of the tent tightly and fastened it, but twice more that night I was walened by the hedgehou's endeavors to get inside.
He ran at the noise of my stirring, but after I
had sent two revolver shots in search of him he
stayed away for the rest of the night. The next
afternoon we were away upon the mountains
pigeon shooting, and did not get back to camp
until the dusk of evening. We found on our return that some animal, our hedgehog presumaably, had visited the camp and made himself
perfectly at home. It had gnawed and torn
open a box which had contained sait pork, had
nibbled some potatoes, and upset an opened can
of condensed milk.

"Something had to be done promptly, for the
prospect of having that infernal quill pig rub
against me again, when his quills might be
turned the wrong way, was not to be endured.
I went to my rest—unrest, rather—that night

against me again, when his quills might be turned the wrong way, was not to be endured. I went to my rest—unrest, rather—that night loaded for hedgehog, with my gun at my pillow. The animal came round after things had quieted down, and found me on the alert. I bowled him over with a charge of birdishot fired from the tent entrance, while another hedgehog that I had not seen scuttled away in the darkness.

"This neighborly trait of the hedgehog is one which campers in the Maine woods soon learn. If undisturbed in his nocturnal visits, he helps himself to anything that strikes his omniverous taste, and his propensity to get his back up on sight provocation causes him to be trented with great consideration as he prowls about the inside of the camp in the darkness. We were favored with nightly visits from these heasts until, at our next trip to the portage for supplies, we procured a steel trap. With this, balted with a bit of pork rind, we caught three hedgehogs in the course of a week, which thinned them out effectually in our locality, for none came about the camp afterward."

IN THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Cottilon for Miss Lucetta Banks Dances and Dinners This Evening.

Several informal parties were given last evening, and one company of young people danced until Christmas Day was several hours old, To-night there will be a score or more of dinner parties and two dances.

The home of Commodore David Banks at 10

West Fortieth street was the scene of a gay dancing party given for Miss Lucetta Hanks, dancing party given for Miss Lucetta Hanks, about whom were gathered many of the season's debutantes. J. Augustus Harnard led a cottlion, dancing with Miss Banks. On an enormous Christmas tree, decorated with tinsel, artificial snow, and glittering gew-gaws, were hung the cottlion favors. At midnight there was a confused and deafening exchange of Christmas greetings. Then supper was acreed.

Christmas greetings. Then supper was acreed.

This evening dieneral and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald will throw open their big double house and
give a dance for their daughters, Misa deraidyn
and Misa Adelaide Fitzgerald. The annual
thristmas party at the liavemeyer home, which,
it was feared, might have to be postponed on
account of the severe liliness of Mrs. Charles F.
Havemeyer, will excite anticipation in many
hearts. Fifty old debutantes and young men
will dine with Mr. and Mrs. Jules de Neufville and Miss Juliette de Neufville of
16 West Thirty-fourth street, and will dance
later. Dinner parties have been planned by
Mrs. J. Pierpoot Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. William
C. Schermerboro, Mrs. Alexander Smith, Chas.
E. Butler, Dr. and Mrs. William Tillinghast
Buil, Col. and Mrs. George L. Gillespis, and Mrs.
Theodors P. T. Hall.

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A process is announced for treating low-grade over for which much is claimed, and in which any roasting of the ore is not needful, since any gold combination whatever can be undone by electrolysis. The ore is ground to about forty mesh and mixed with about one-half its bulk of coke ground to ten mesh, or even larger, the mix being then placed in a tank having a false or dropping bottom made of carbon plating, and the ore covered with brine. Upon the passage of an electrical current, chlorine is eliminated within the ore, awing to its porosity and conductivity, and the gold is immediately dissolved and transferred by the current by a slowly revolving metal cylinder on which the gold is deposited and wiped off continuously; after the ore has been exhausted, the laise bottom is dropped, allowing the mix to fall upon a slove of such size as allows the spent ore to be washed through, while leaving behind the larger eized particles of coke or other carbon to be reused. It is calculated that as much as twenty tons of ore can easily be worked at one time, say from one to five hours, according to the amount of metal in the ore and the strength of current needed. Everything is recovered in this process except the horse power and small mechanical loss of the materials used, and though the amount of water often is a consideration in treating ores, little is required in this method after an adequate supply at the outset. The Philadelphia firm having control of this process assert that one electrical horse power will deposit over one pound of gold per hour. of an electrical current, chlorine is eliminated

The method and importance of determining accurately the toughness of cast iron turned out by iron founders-that is, the precise power of forth by Prof. Johnson of Washington, a property, he remarks, readily estimated, numerically, by multiplying the load required at the centre of a bar of iron in order to break it, by the deflecof a bar of from in order to break it, by the deflec-tion of the bar when rupture occurs, and dividing the product by twice the weight of the beam in pounds. The result should not be less than twenty, and may be as high as fifty, for the best quality of refined cast from. The bar should be supported very near its ends, it being also neces-sary to measure the deflection accurately, which is accomplished by means of cross-breaking testing machines. Prof. Johnson advises every foundry undertaking to turn out a high-grade from to employ one of these machines, by which the strength as well as the resilience of a given sample bar can be determined by one test; and thus, a manufacturer having carefully attended to the tests for resilience and compared the re-

The statement has been made before the London Photographic Association, that aluminum has a much higher kindling point than magne sium, and in consequence of this when aluminum powder is blown or dusted through an ordinary flame, it does not ignite, as it is not in the flame a sufficient length of time to become heated through; and again, if heated in a crucible to a white heat, aluminum scarcely oxidizes, as the metal does not boil at this temperature, and a very thin film of oxide protects the surface. Magnesium would boil and blaze in a white-hot crucible, as the vapor would burn: if, however, the fine powder of aluminum be taken and blown or dusted through a flame, it becomes heated to the igniting point, and, weight-forweight, yields a more nowerful light than magnesium. The commercial aluminum brooze powder contains, however, as is well uniterstood, a trace of greasy material, the effect of which is to prevent the grains from readily separating, and, if blown through a flame, or used in an ordinary gaslight, such powder tends to blow through in clots, a large proportion escaping combination; but this grease may be destroyed by heating the bronze powder to the melting point of zinc. heated through; and again, if heated in a cruci-

According to the opinion of a German enginecr, as recently published, the cause of internal resting of boiler shells is, in frequent instances, faulty construction, and for preventing this serious trouble of rusting he recommends special kinds of treatment, varying in their application, this treatment to consist in removing air from the feed water before it enters the bolier removing air from the water while in the bolier, and freventing its accumulation in pockets, &c. by the addition of chemicals to the feed water and by protective contings applied to the inside of the shell; second, while the bolier is standing idle, the treatment in this case involving the removal of all moisture from the bolier, either by blowing it off while hot, or by producing an air current through it, or by placing hygroscopic bodies inside also by direct protection of the shells, by painting with tar, varnish, &c., or by covering with protective paints, and such an alkaline coating as milk of lime; third, protecting the shells from varying temperatures by keeping the draft in the flues constant, and so as to prevent moisture alternately depositing this treatment to consist in removing air from by account in the nuce constant, at so as to prevent moisture alternately deposition of exaporating on the shell; fourth, protection the shell by completely filling the boiler with water from which all air has been expelled to introduction of air with the feed water being, course, a great source of frouble.

In a lecture by Edward Barnard, on the intro duction of photography into astronomical methods, the author asserts that a revolution has been effected, marked, principally, by the fact that photography takes what the eye cannot do that is, it is cumulative, storing up the effect of light setton during minutes or hours, and consequently revealing facts not ascertainable by human vision. With eye observations, if the driving clock falls a little out of time and a star passes off the micrometre wire, the observer can shift the telescope slightly and bring it hack again, but with photography this is not possible—moreover, a slight shifting of the instrument will give an clongated image of large stars and a double image of small ones, and therefore the telescope must be driven accurately, no deviation of more than one-twentieth of a second being permissible; the driving mechanism must consequently be of the highest quality, any deviations of the clock having to be immediately corrected by means of another timekeeper, and the telescope at once brought lack to its true position. Now, this extra timekeeper is a pendulum beating seconds, and driven by electrical pulsations, at each beat sending local electrical pulsations through a portion of the mechanism of the clock, while exercising its functions. Every portion of the whole instrument must be made to give it said—the telescope must be rigid, firm, and the axis of every part fairly accurate; the current from the governing pendulum can return from the clock by either of three routes, all of which come into circuit, one after the other, and, when everything is right, it gets back by the central contact. This part of the apparatus is called the detector, as it detects any error; if the current gets back through either of the others, the error is corrected by means of a relay, electro-magnets, and differential gearing.

Experiments have been successfully made, aceffect of light action during minutes or hours,

Experiments have been successfully made, ac cording to the scientific press, in treating cellulose, when mercerized, with carbon bisulphide

cording to the scientific press, in treating cellulose, when mercerized, with carbon bisulphide vapor, the mass at the end of three hours possessing a goiden hue, and when dissolved in water forming a viscous solution like molasses—the liquid and solid after a few days dissocrating, the result being an insoluble coagulum. This latter, when well washed and removed from the water hardens into a compact, horry substance with a specific gravity of 1.5, and in this condition is adapted to the production of substance with a specific gravity of 1.5, and in this condition is adapted to the production of substance with a specific gravity of 1.5, and in this condition is adapted to the production of substance with a specific gravity of 1.5, and in this condition is adapted to the production of substance with a specific gravity of 1.5, and in this condition, and the conditions, tool handles, and similar articles, claimed that this substance may be easily colored, takes a high polish, may be readily turned in a lattle, and forms admirable limitation of rule of treatment with carbon bisulphide conditions of the gravity of 1.5, and in this condition, the thicearbonate—the product of treatment with carbon bisulphide conditions of the gravity in the form of the customers of the customers cohol, added to it, in which state it can be drawn onto in a fabric of any degree of thickness, from that of a tissue paper to that of venering. It is as clear as gloss, and makes admirable limits as clear as gloss, and the condition of rule previous proposition being one that of venering. It is as clear as gloss, and seems of the compac

Another great engineering project seems des tined to be accomplished, namely, the construction of a tunnel under the Straits of Northum serland, which will connect Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. An official report recently made shows that the work is feasible, and that the cost for a turnel that will accommodate all kinds of cars will not exceed \$12,000,000. The distance from shore to shore is about 13,000 yards, and the whole tunnelling regulared, including approaches, would be some nine miles.

A MAUSOLEUM FOR THREE. LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF MRS. BROWN-NARAMORE.

Her Second Husband Not to Be Burled Beside Her and Her First Hosband and Her Son-All Her Money to Balld the Tomb. The will of Mrs. Martha Priscilla Brown Naramore, which was filed in the office of the burro-gate yesterday, is written entirely in her own hand and was executed on June 1 last. She appoints Lawyer Robert L. Harrison and E. Edmond Marks executors. Mrs. Naramore lived at 3 West Sixty-third street, where she died on Oct. 26. She had been married twice. Her last husband was Sumner P. Naramore, who resides at New Haven. She does not mention him in the will. She also leaves a son, William H. Brown, who resides at 177 West Ninety-fifth street, and a sister, Sylvia Murphy, whose residence is 33 New Cross road, New Cross, London. The value of her personal property is placed at \$4,500. The value of the realty is not Mrs. Naramore gives all her furniture, books

bric-à-brac and pictures to her son, William

Henry Brown, and leaves all of her clothing to per sister, Sylvia Murphy. Her will then states "I wish when I die that no doctor be allowed to open me, or experiment with my body in any way, but I wish to be embalmed in the most thorough manner that it can be done. I wish to be placed in a metallic casket, and that enclosed in a slate coffin of the thickest hind. I have a lot in the Kensico Cemetery paid for, the deed of which is in my lox in the safety deposit vauits with this will, and I wish that all the mency that I leave, whether in cash, banks, stocks, or bonds, or whatever form, be used in building a mansoleum on my lot. The particulars of said nausolcum will be found in my box in the safety deposit vaults with this will. If there is safety deposit vanits with this will. If there is not money enough left by me to pay for the mauscieum, I would like it to be made up by my son, a little at a time, until paid for. If that cannot be done, then I want all the money I leave to be used in building a monument at my grave, as good a one as the money will allow for. The papers and books in the safety deposit vaults will show the amount of money left by me at my death

me at my death
"I wish to have only three catacombs in the "I wish to have only three catacombs in the manusicum, one for my husband. William Brown, whose body I wish to have taken up from where it is buried in the cemetery in New London; one for myself, and one for my only son, William Henry Brown, and if there is only a menument put up I wish the lot to be used for only those three graves. My cemetery lot in Kensico Cemetery I give and bequeath to my son, William Henry Brown, with the understanding that it is to be used for my husband, William Brown, myself, and my son, William Henry Brown, and my son, William Henry Brown, for all time and for evermore, and they are not to be removed under any consideration whatever.

" I wish that after my death nothing shall be "I wish that after my death nothing shall be removed from my flat until a week has elapsed since my funeral. I wish that at the time of my funeral the flat shall be closed and locked, and not opened again until the expiration of the week after the funeral. Furthermore, I wish that neither my san, Wildiam Henry Brown, nor any one else, shall try to in any way break this will or oppose anything herein written, as what I have said is my expressed wish in every particular." After naming the executors of the will Mrs.

Naramore concludes by saying:
"I wish them to carry out my wishes ex-"I wish them to carry out my wishes ex-actly."
At the apartment house, 3 West Sixty-third street, where Mrs. Naramore died, she was known as Mrs. Brown, and had lived there but a few months, during which time she was ill. but a few months, during which time she was ill. Her wishes in regard to keeping the flat locked up for a week after her death were not carried out. She rented the apartments from month to month, and her death occurred at the end of October. Her son endeavored to extend the lease for a week, but the owner would not rent for less than a month and had already received an application from a family, which moved in on Nov. 1.

What the Bry Goods Stores Do in the Mat-

there should be any remarkable delay in the delivery of your goods. I shouldn't be surprised if they were delivered just as quickly as if your

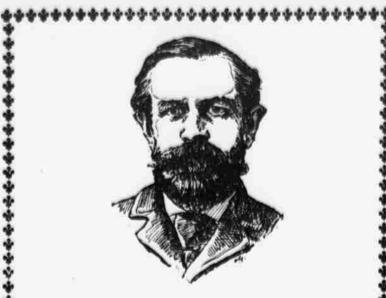
account had been running." The woman was not at all satisfied, and was inclined to be indignant. inclined to be indignant.
"It seems to me," she said, "that there is a
lot of fuss and red tape about this. I never had "It seems to me," she said. That there is a lot of fuss and red tape about this. I never had any such trouble in Chicago. Here are my bank book and check book. They ought to be sufficient to prove my trustworthiness."

"My dear madam," said the superintendent. "I have not the slightest doubt that you are eightely trustworthy, and that we shall be very glad to give you credit. At the same time you must realize that we have to go about this business in a systematic way, and even while we are morally assured that a customer is entirely satisfactory, we cannot omit the usual precautions. If we did we would slip up, and we could not afford to sell our goods as cheaply as we do. Our caution protects you and all other customers as much as it does us, for, inasmuch as our loss is very slight, we can afford to sell goods cheaply. If you could realize how many audacious attempts are made to swindle us, and how much care has to be exercised to discover the artful dedgers who are constantly getting up new schemes to fool us, you would appreciate the need of our acting with the deliberation that we do in your case. I assure you that we will use every effort to expedite matters, and, if it is necessary to do so, we will deliver your goods by special messenger.

The weman went away satisfied.

Suing After Sixty Years.

TRENTON, Dec. 24. - A suit was begun in the lourt of Chancery to-day to recover \$5,000 and interest given to the Pennington Academy by Abigail Moore in 1833. The academy was abundoned shorly after the bequest was made, and now the relatives of Abigai Moore are sessing to recover the money. The defendants are a large number of persons still living in the vicinity, and they are said to have empoyed this benefits of the money. The interest compounded on the \$5,000 amounts to about \$15,000.



Christmas in the Year 2000

By Edward Bellamy

A thoroughly original article, as only the author of "Looking Backward" could write,—giving his idea of what a Christmas in 2000 will be like, how it will be celebrated, etc. In the January issue of

The Ladies Home Journal

10 CENTS ON ALL NEWS-STANDS ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

ASSOCIATED PRESS METHODS. Its Efforts to Establish a Monopoly in the

New Orneans, Dec. 24.—The Sunday States, under the caption of "A New and Pernicious Monopoly," after a resume of the events pre-ceding the alliance of the Southern Associated Press and the United Press, says editorially:

"The States is one of the strongholds of the Southern Associated Press, hence it must be whipped into submission or destroyed. This is the raison d'être of the injunction against the United Press, with which the States has no connection, to prevent it from exchanging news with the Southern Associated Press, of which the States is a member and from which it receives its news service. Thus it is assumed that if the injunction is granted and perpetuated, the States will be forced to abandon the field or go down on its knees and beg mercy at the hands of its two morning contemporaries. Mis-rable delusion, senseless infatua-tion, the two morning contemporaries in the period of the man must readily un-derstand the pernicious, the infamous nature of such a monopoly. Such a monstrosity in jour-nalism could influence the politics of the whole

what the Bry Goods Stores Bo in the Matter of Giving Credit.

In the middle of one of last week's busiest days a tall, rather haughty-looking woman called upon the superintendent of a big Twenty-third street dry goods store, and said she would like to open an account there.

"I have just returned from the West," she said, "and must make a number of purchases."

The superintendent received her with politicness. After asking her to be scated he said:

"Please give me your rame and address?"
Having written these down, he addied:

"Now, please give me your references?"
She had these ready, too.

"Thank you," he said then: "that will do. We will make an immediate investigation of your references, and be prepared to open an account, if they are satisfactory, by the close of the day."

"But," said the woman, "I want to get some things right away. If I have to wait i'll be put to a lot of fuss and bother."

"Oh, no; not at all," said the superintendent. "You just order what you want, and I have no doubt we will be able to deliver your goods to day. It doesn't take long for nu to make the regular inquiries, and there is no reason why there should be any remarkable delay in the determined the politics of the whole country.

"In pursuance of its villainous scheme its agents are now in every portion of the Southern Associated Press by offering them ninety-nine-year confracts and selling them is nown service at any price the papers is able or willing to pay for it. It has give its news to a number of insignificant papers for from \$50 to \$40 per week.

"Indeed, it is rumored that in some cases, to strike a death blow to a paper receiving the Southern Associated Press service, they are giving their emasculated service free of cest to a rival inewspaper. The Southern Associated Press paying a desploable game of freeze out that in the end will fail, while it will coust the stockholders thousands of dollars, and all this is being done to get the press of the country in the remoraless grip of a detestable monopoly."

New York Hospital's Christmas Tree.

The children in the New York Hospital were treated last night to a big Christmas tree bright with candles and colored lamps and bowed with the weight of all sorts of good things. Not only the weight of all sorts of good things. Not only were the children the recipients of presents, but all the physicians and nurses come in for something from the tree.

Miss Springer and Miss Irene Sutliffe had charge of the ward during the entertainment. The invenile ward is on the first floor of the hospital and contains fourteen little iron cots, all of which are at present occupied. The room was decorated with holly and winter plants of all descriptions. There was quite a large number of visitors present.

Bellevue to Have a Merry Christmas.

In the five wards in Bellevue Hospital in which there are children there will be to-day huge evergreen trees, decked with toys and tinsel and colored caudles. Wreaths of holly and mistlecolored caudies. Wreaths of holly and mistletoe will adorn the walls throughout the hospital,
and every patient, even those in the police
ward, will have as good a Christmas dinner as
he is physically able to take.

This is the one day in all the year that is celebranted in Hellevine, and Warden O'Rourke and
his chief assistant, James Gleason, have worked
hard to make it a happy one for the persons under their care.

Christmas in Sing Sing.

Sixo Sixo, Dec. 24. Warden Sage of Sing Sing prison issued an order to-day that all of the shops of the prison shall be closed to-morrow so that the convicts may enjoy Christmas. The 1.300 and odd priseners will have a chicken breakfast at 0 o'clock, which will include pies and vegetables. They will have coffee and gingerbread served to them in their ceils at 1 o'clock. The Warden will give each convict two cigars to smoke in his cell. There will be no re-ligious exercises, as Chaplain Wells held the Christmas services in the chapel of the prison vesteriars.

Dined Their Employees,

During the past two weeks H. O'Neill & Co. the dry goods firm of Sixth avenue, have served supper free in their restaurant to as many of their employees as desired to partake of it. The large room was crowded with employees for three hours every evening. Last night, as a fitting close, two lone of turkeys, averaging ten pounds each, were given to those in the service of the res.

Giving the Meastab Baure. Gyrnning Oklahoma, Dec. 24. The Sac and

Fox indians are preparing to give the Messiah dance on their reservation. A party of New Yorkers are solourning at the agency, through flattery and money have persuaded the hrough natters and money the property of the house of the house of the always attended with more of these thanks, but the author, less hope to keep them in check. The Messiah dance some of the most weith and grotesque affairs ever ultitassed by white men.

Swallow It.

That is the best way to take a Ripans Tabule, best because the most pleasant. For liver and stomach disorders Ripans Tabules are the most effective remedy, in fact, the standard.

Blums Tabules may be obtained through your | Historica at nearest druggies. Price, bu cente a box.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

BINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY. . 722 | Sun sets.... 4 37 | Moon rises. 6 96 DIGH WATER - THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 6 12 | Gov.Island. 6 42 | Hell Gate.. 981

A rrived—Monday, Dec. 24

Sa Mohican, Cook, Bristol,
Sa Ludgate Jilli, Brown, London,
Sa Spain, Griffith, London,
Sa Seeker, Mentz, Naples,
Sa Seeker, Mentz, Naples,
Sa Seguranca, Hofmann, Havana,
Sa Singenda, Goding, Algiers,
Sa Li Norte, Hawthorn, New Orleans,
Sa Linote, Hawthorn, New Orleans,
Sa El Norte, Hawthorn, New Orleans,
Sa El Norte, Hawthorn, New Orleans,
Sa Hills, Grande, Barstow, Brunswick,
Sa Massachusetts, Bocquet, London,
Sa Panama, Rivera, Havana,
Sa Vennassen, McKee, Jacksonville,
Sa Vennassen, McKee, Jacksonville,
Sa Vennassen, McKee, Jacksonville,
Sa Vennassen, McKee, Jacksonville,
Sa Honlin, Rurd, Nassau,
Sa Micia, Salter, Rio Janeiro,
Sa Honlin, Chrichester, Wilmington, N. C.
Sa Bluefields, Massago, Batthaore,
Sa Vernagern, Houston, Hull,
Ship Ludaka, Doyle, Gremen,
Hark Tassaan, Graham, Ramburg,
Jor later arrivals see First Page.] Arrived-Monday, Dec. 94

Sa La Champagne, from New York, at Havre, he Spearndam, from New York, at Rotterdam, he Spinda, from New York, at Rotterdam, he Luda, from New York, at Genoa, he Certa, from New York, at Latwerp, he Certa, from New York, at Bristol, he State of Nebraska, from New York, at Bristol, he Culorado, from New York, at Hull, he Guyandotte, from New York, at Richmond, he Guyandotte, from New York, at Richmond, he Guyandotte, from New York, at Richmond, he Tallabassee, from New York, at Savannah, he Iroquois, from New York, at Charleston.

Sta Obdam, from Rotterdam for New York, off the PAILED FROM POREIGS PORTS

Sa Dresden, from Bremerhaven for New York. Sa Kaiser Willehm H. from Gibraliar for New York. So Clinda, from Lishon for New York. So Croms, from Dundee for New York. Se Strius, from St. Lucia for New York.

Sall, M. Whitney, from Boston for New York, Sa Nacoochee, from Savannah for New York.

CUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Berlin, Southampton 5,00 A. M. Friesland, Antwerp 3,00 A. M. Britannic Liverpool 5,00 A. M. Caty of Washington, Havana 1:00 P. M. DECORDED STRANSHIPS.

Due Wednesday, Dec. 25. Liverpool Bremen Havana Fort Spain Kingston Savannah Gaiveston Faretoga Irrawaddy Eastern Prince Nacoochee... Colorado. Due Thursday, Dec. 27. Due Friday, Dec. 28. Southampton London Swansea Gibraitar La Guayra St. Thomas Paris Richmond Hill Massasoft Ien Lemond Caracas Fontabelle....

A Dinner to Recorder Smyth. A dinner will be given to Recorder Smyth by lose who have had official relations with him the criminal courts. The affair will take in the criminal courts. The affair will place at the Waldorf on Thursday evening.

THE CELEBRATED SOHMER Planos are the Best. Warerooms : 149-155 East 14th S., New York

CAUTION.—The buying peblic will please not con-ound the bOHMER Plane with one of a similarly

S-O-H-M-E-R. Business Motices.

Mrs. Winstow's Soothing Syrup

Hasbeen used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF Nothicks For THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TERM-live with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOUTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WISD COLD, and is the BEST REMEDY FOR DIABILIZED. South by DHI CHISTS in every part of the world. TWENTY FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

DIED. BETKER, -On Dec. 23, at Scarwiale, N. Y. Sa ab it., wislow of the Rev. John P. Betker.

Notice of funeral hereafter. DONABLE, on Sunday, Dec. 23, 1824, Ann. Ban name, to-loved daughter of Bridget and W Bian Gallagher and wife of Michael Honabue, in 1: a 224 year of her age, clatives and friends are respectfully inv. ed to

attend the funeral from her late residence, of East 11th of on Wednesday, Ites, 26, at 1:30 P. M. VON SOTHEN, on Monday, Dec. 24, 1894, Emil Name softion, aged 34 years.
 Helatives and felouds, also minuteers of Architect

Lings for his r and A. M., Gaultach Ledge No. 501, I. O. F., Empire Council, Royal Arcanum, are invited to affect the functal from his late. residence, 1 may til av ... on Thursday, Inc., 27, 1894. at I o'clock P. M. Innerment at Lutheran Cemetery,

Acligious Notices.

A. China and process live one Street Tabernacta A. Thirsday 3 of A. M. Fagondon at 3 Mins Parks, currented Mins I plant scient. I reads quarted

Meu Publications.

THE HUMAN HAIR.
Why I salt on T Grace and the least to the last to US ST. 15th at Gate Commeyer at